

Insurrection of slaves; friends at Boston
person murdered

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR AND North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Vol. X. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Thursday, Sept. 29, 1831. No. 31

SCHUYLER'S Palace of Fortune!

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new
American Museum, No. 100, 101,
ing, N. York, where has been
and paid prizes of \$30,000, 20,000,
20,000, 15,000, 12,500, 10,000, 8,000,
&c. &c. amounting to millions of Dol-
lars!!

Important Intelligence.

List of Brilliant N. Y. Lotteries to be
drawn in the City of New York for
the Summer Campaign.

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals 3 of
\$15,000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60
Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 20
tickets \$100, warranted to draw
\$8 25.

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals \$20,
000. Tickets 5 dollars. 60 Num-
bers—10 drawn ballots.

Package of wholes, containing 20
tickets, 100 dollars warranted to
draw 42 50.

August 24—Extra 24—Capitals \$40,
000, 10,000. Tickets 10 dollars.
Lowest prize 12 dollars—66 Num-
bers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22
tickets, 220 dolls. warranted to
draw 102.

August 31—Extra 25—Capitals \$15,
000, 5,000. Tickets 4 dollars.—
66 Numbers—10 drawn.

Packages of wholes containing 22
tickets, 88 dollars warranted to
draw 31.

Sept. 7—Class 9—
Tickets \$5. 60 Nos.—
Packages of Wholes
tickets, \$100.
38 25.

Sept. 14—Extra 26—
Tickets \$4.—66 Numbers—
drawn ballots.

Packages of wholes, containing 22
tickets, \$88, warranted to draw 31.

Sept. 21—GRAND MAMMOTH
Extra 18—Capitals \$50,000, 40,
000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, &c.
&c.—36 No. Lottery—6 drawn
ballots. Tickets \$16.

Package of wholes, containing 12
tickets, \$192, warranted to draw
81 60.

Sept. 28—Extra 27—\$20,000. Tick-
ets \$5—60 Numbers 9 drawn

Packages of wholes, \$100, warranted
to draw 38 25.

Orders for Tickets in any of the
New York Lotteries, from any part
of the world, will receive prompt and
confidential attention. Those who
prefer to save postage, can have a
certificate of the numbers sent by
mail, and the original Tickets will
be sealed up and held subject to the
owner's disposal.

Bank Notes, current in any
part of the United States, or the Can-
adas, will be received by me at par
for Tickets.

I am authorized to make refer-
ence to the Managers, Messrs.
Yates & McIntyre, also, many first rate
Houses in this City, Boston, Albany,
Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va.,
Fayetteville, N. C., & Augusta, Geo.

The "Lottery Herald" is pub-
lished by the Subscriber every even-
ing of the day of drawing. The Her-
ald is forwarded regularly to all those
who deal with me free of charge. It
contains the official drawing, schemes
soon to be drawn, a list of Broken
Banks, a correct Price Current, and
Review of the N. York Market, and
a variety of useful and amusing or-
iginal and selected reading matter.
Please address

A. H. Schuyler,
August 3, New York.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.
70 bbls. prime retailing Molasses,
26 barrels Sugar,
100 barrels Tar,
4,000 lbs. Bacon and Lard and
a few bbls. N. York prime Pork for
sale by

Miles White,
Elizabeth-City 5th no. 2d, 1831.

MOLASSES.
87 bbls. bright English Island
Molasses, just received per
schr. Henry Clay, and for sale by
H. N. & T. P. Williams.
Elizabeth-City, June 30.

JOB-PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

State of North Carolina, Pasquotank County:

Sup'r Court of Law, Spring Term, 1831.

Alfred A. Turner, vs. Susan Turner.

Whereas a Sub-
poena has been issued against the de-
fendant in this case which was re-
turned by the Sheriff of Pasquotank
County "not to be found," and pro-
clamation having been publicly made
at the court house door of said county
by the Sheriff for the defendant to
appear and answer as commanded
by said Subpoena, and she having failed
to do so, it is ordered by the court
that notice be given three months in
the Elizabeth City Star and Edenton
Gazette for the defendant to appear
at the next Superior Court of Law to
be held for the county of Pasquotank,
at the court house in E. Elizabeth City,
on the 4th Monday after the 4th Mon-
day in Sept. next, then and there to
appear and plead answer or demur
to the Plaintiff's petition or judgment
pro confesso will be taken and the
allegations heard exparte.

Witness Lemuel C. Moore, clerk of
the said court at Elizabeth City, the
4th Monday after the 4th Monday in
March, 1831, and in the 55th year
of our independence.

Lemuel C. Moore, Clk.

July 14. price adv. \$5

State of North Carolina,
Camden County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1831.

Fortyce F. Bowen, vs. Malachi Perkins.

Attachment.

Whereas Malachi Perkins is not
an inhabitant of this State, it is or-
dered that publication be made in the
Elizabeth City Star for six weeks,
that unless he appear at the next
County Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions, to be held for the County
of Camden, at the Court-House in
Camden, on the 7th Monday after
the 4th Monday in September next,
then and there to plead, answer or
demur to said attachment, it will be
taken pro confesso against him and
adjudged accordingly.

Teste, M. S. LEWIS, c. c. c.

Aug. 31. price \$3 50

State of North Carolina,
Camden County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1831.

Gideon C. Marchant, vs. Malachi Perkins.

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Aug. 31. price \$3 50

Farmer's Repository.

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

THE FARMER'S HORSE.

The farmer's horse is an animal of all
work; to be ridden occasionally to mar-
ket or for pleasure, but to be principally
employed for draught. He should be
higher than the road-horse, about fifteen
hands and two inches may be taken as the
best standard. A horse with a shoulder
thicker, lower, and less slanting than
would be chosen in a hackney, will better
suit the collar; and collar-work will be
chiefly required of him. A stout com-
pact horse should be selected, yet not a
heavy cloddy one. Some blood will be
desirable, but the half-bred horse will
generally best suit the farmer's purpose.
He should have weight enough to throw
into the collar, and sufficient activity to
get over the ground.

Farmers are now beginning to be a-
ware of the superiority of the moderate-
sized, strong, active horse over the bul-
kier, but slower animal of former days.
It is not only in harvest, and when a frosty
morning must be seized to cart manure,
that this is perceived, but, in the every-
day work of the farm, the saving of time,
and the saving of provender too,
will be very considerable in the course of
a year.

It has often been said, that a horse used
much for draught is neither pleasant
nor safe for the saddle. The little farmer
does not want a showy, complete hack-
ney. He will be content if he is tolerably
well carried; and (if he has taken a
little care in the choice of his horse; has
selected one with sound feet, shoulders
not too thick, and legs not too much un-
der him; and, if he keeps him in good
condition, and does not scandalously over-
weight him,) the five days carting or har-
row-work will not, to any material de-
gree, unfit him for the saddle; especially
if the rider bear in mind what we have
termed the golden rule of horsemanship,
always a little to feel the mouth of the
animal he is upon.

A farmer, and, more particularly, a
small farmer, will prefer a mare to a
gelding, both for riding and driving.—
She will not cost him so much at first;
and he will get a great deal more work
out of her. There can be no doubt
that, taking bulk for bulk, a mare is
stronger and more lasting than a gelding;
and, in addition to this, the farmer has
her to breed from. This and the profit
which is attached to it is well known to
the breeding counties; but why the
breeding of horses for sale should be al-
most exclusively confined to a few north-
ern districts it is not easy to explain.—
Wherever there are good horses, with
convenience for rearing the colts, the
farmer may start as a breeder with a good
chance of success.

If he has a few useful cart-mares, or
crosses them with a well-knit, half-bred
horse, he will certainly have colts use-
ful for every purpose of agriculture, a
some of them sufficiently light for the va-
postchaise, or coach. If he has a super-
rior mare, one of the old Cleveland breed,
and puts her to a bony, three-fourths bred
horse, or, if he can find one stout and
compact enough, a seven-eighths, or a
thorough-bred one, he will have a fair
chance to rear a colt that will amply re-
pay him as a hunter or carriage-horse.

The mare needs not be idle while she
is breeding. She may be worked moder-
ately almost to the period of her foal-
ing, and with benefit rather than other-
wise; nor is there occasion that much of
her time should be lost even while she is
suckling. If she is put to horse in June,
foaling time will fall, and the loss of la-
bour will occur, in the most leisure time
of the year.

There are two rocks on which the
farmer often strikes; he pays little atten-
tion to the kind of mare, and less to the
proper nourishment of the foal. It may
be laid down as a maxim in breeding,
however general may be the prejudice
against it, that the value of the foal de-
pends a great deal more on the dam than
on the sire. The Arabs are convinced
of this, for no price will buy from them a
likely mare of the highest blood; and
they trace back the pedigree of their
horses, not through the sire, but the dam.
The Greek sporting-men held the same
opinion, long before the Arab horse
was known. "What chance of winning
have I?" inquired a youth whose horse
was about to start on the Olympic course
"Ask the dam of your horse" was the
reply, founded on experience.

The farmer, however, too frequently
thinks that any mare will do to breed
from; and, if he can find a great pranc-
ing stallion, with a high-sounding name,

and loaded with fat, he reckons on hav-
ing a valuable colt; and should he be
he attributes the fault to the horse, and
not to his own want of judgment. He
more depends on the mare than on the
sire in his philosophy.

If he has an undersized, or a blemish-
ed, or unsound mare, let him continue to
use her on his farm; she probably did
not cost him much, and she will beat a
ny gelding; but let him not think of
breeding from her. A roomy mare, with
some blood in her, and with most of the
good points, will alone answer his pur-
pose. She may bear about her the marks
of honest work (the fewer of these, how-
ever, the better,) but she must not have
any disease. There is scarcely a malady
to which the horse is subject that is not
hereditary. Contracted feet, curb, spav-
in, roging, thick wind, blindness, notori-
ously descend from the sire or dam to the
foal. Mr. Roberts, in that useful publi-
cation, "The Veterinarian," says, "last
summer I was asked my opinion of a
horse. I approved of his formation with
the exception of the hocks, where there
happened to be two curbs. I was then
told his sister was in the same stable;
she also had two curbs. Knowing the
sire to be free from these defects, I in-
quired about the dam; she also had two
confirmed curbs. She was at this time
running with a foal of hers, two years old,
by another horse, and he also had two
curbs."

The foal should be well taken care of
for the first two years. It is bad policy
to stint, or half starve, the growing colt.

The colt, whether intended for a hun-
ter or carriage-horse, may be earlier
handled, but should not be broken in un-
til three years old; and then the very
best breaking-in for the carriage-horse is
to make him earn a little of his living.—
Let him be put to harrow or light plough.
Going over the rough ground will teach
him to lift his feet well, and give him
that high and showy action, excusable in
a carriage-horse, but excusable in no oth-
er. In the succeeding winter he will be
perfectly ready for the town or country
market.

A table spoon of wheat flour thrown
into a tumbler of water, and repeated one
an hour, has been taken with perfect suc-
cess for Dysentery. So says a New York
Editor, who saw it tried several times.—
Logwood tea, with milk and sugar, has
frequently been taken for Cholera Mor-
bus. So says a New Hampshire Editor,
on the authority of an aged gentleman,
who witnessed its success in many cases.
Balt. Chronicle.

The offer of \$50, which was formerly
made by the American Peace Society,
for the best dissertation on the subject of
a "congress of nations for the preven-
tion of war," has been increased by the
liberality of individuals, so that the Board
of Directors now offer two premiums, one
of \$500 for the best, and one of \$200 for
the next best dissertation on the subject.
[Christian Reg.]

Gen. Jackson's Letter to Mr. Munroe.
"The removal of no public officer
should be effected to create a vacancy or
to gratify the ambition of a favorite par-
tisan." When this shall come to pass,
the patriot will have ample cause to
tremble for the honor of his country, and
the perpetuity of her republican institu-
tions.

A good day's work.—At Shutesbury,
on Wednesday last, Mrs. Bogue,
on the anniversary of her birth day,
at the completion of her ninety-fifth
year, spun fifty-four knots of woollen
yarn, of a superior quality. Such
women were our mothers! How man-
y of the younger portion of their
descendants at the present day can
equal this performance!
BILLS of LADING for sale here.

Elizabeth-City.

Thursday, Sept. 29, 1831.

We are again under the necessity of apologizing to our patrons for the non-appearance of our paper last week. Sickness on the part of the Editor and those in the office is the cause; and we cannot in a country town like ours, procure

and increasing; they are taking effectual measures to arrest all suspected persons. A very intelligent Negro Preacher named David, was put on his trial to-day and clearly convicted by the testimony of another negro. The people were so much enraged, that they scarcely could be prevented from shooting him on his passage from the City House to the jail. All the confessions made in these the belief that the conspirators were well organized, and their plans well understood in Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New Hanover, and Denoir. Nothing had transpired to raise even suspicion that they extended into North-Carolina or Bladen, except that a negro, (who has been missing since the discovery of the plot,) had gone to Bryant Wright's, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, to raise a company to join the conspirators. The rumours respecting a large force having been seen collected together, are unfounded, though there seems no doubt but that small armed bands have been seen. I cannot believe that any danger is to be apprehended, where the citizens are so constantly on the watch, and pursue such vigorous measures towards the offenders. The militia are assembled in ample force.

Expedition to Liberia, from Virginia.—We published lately a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, appropriating \$5000 for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia from the Western States. The Board of Managers have since, at their last meeting, resolved to despatch a ship from Virginia with one hundred and fifty emigrants on the first of December, should such number offer, and to invite the friends of the Society to ascertain and communicate to the Secretary of the Society the names of such free persons of color as may be disposed to remove to Liberia. It is hoped that the friends of the object, in Virginia, will make the wishes of the Board generally known throughout the State.

Governor Floyd of Virginia, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Nax the leader of the Southampton Insurrection. He is thus described:

Nax is between 30 and 35 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs between 150 and 160 lbs. rather bright

Clinton. It is worthy of entire reliance.

On Sunday the 4th inst. the first information of the contemplated rising of the Blacks, was sent from South Washington. The disclosure was made by a free mulatto man to Mr. Usher of Washington, who sent the information to Mr. Kelly of Duplin. It appears from the mulatto's testimony, that Dave, a slave belonging to Mr. Morrissey of Sampson, applied to him to join the conspirators, stated that the negroes in Sampson, Duplin, and New Hanover, were regularly organized and prepared to rise on the fourth of October. Dave was taken up, and on this testimony convicted. After his conviction, he made a confession of the above to his master, and in addition gave the names of the four principal ringleaders in Sampson and Duplin, and several in Wilmington, named several families that they intended to murder. Their object was to march by two routes to Wilmington, spreading destruction and murder on their way. At Wilmington they expected to be reinforced by 2000, to supply themselves with arms and ammunition and then return. Three of the ringleaders in Duplin have been taken, and Dave and Jim executed. There are 23 negroes in jail in Duplin county, all of them no doubt concerned in the conspiracy. Several have been whipped and some released. In Sampson 25 are in jail, all concerned directly or indirectly in the plot. The excitement among the people in Sampson is very great

St. Louis, to a gentleman in this city, under date of August 29, which states that Maj. Biddle died that morning. Thus closes this bloody and tragic "affair of honor."—[Baltimore Pat.]

Maj. BIDDLE was a Paymaster in the U. S. Army, and brother to the President of the U. S. Bank.

Mr. Pettis was a Virginian by birth, and was Secretary of State of Missouri at the time of his first election to Congress.

ITEMS.

The consecration of the Rev. LEVI SILIMAN IVES, Bishop elect of this State, took place in Philadelphia on Thursday last.

Cholera Morbus.—We are glad to see that measures are being taken in New York to prevent the introduction of this dreadful scourge into our country. We hope the example will be followed by all the cities on the seaboard.

A case of Usury was tried recently in Salisbury in this state, which resulted in the forfeiture, by the usurer, of double the amount of money loaned.

Sunday Schools.—From a recent report made to the London Sunday School, it appears that there are in Great Britain 10,162 Sunday Schools, 107,545 Teachers, and 1,062,656 Scholars.

A company of United States' Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Whiting, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe. They are stationed in this place for further orders.

[Newbern Spectator of the 16th.]

From St. Domingo.—Capt. Brown, who arrived at Newburyport on Friday, from Porto Rico, states that it was reported, when he left Mayaguez, that a fleet of four French ships of war was blockading St. Domingo.

Cholera Morbus in Halifax.—The St. John, New Brunswick, Colonist, of the 24 September, contains an article from the Halifax Acadian, by which it seems that two cases by Cholera have occurred there.

\$3470 have been paid at New York, as a bounty for the killing of dogs, at one dollar a head.

It is said in a New Orleans paper, that the Sugar crop will fall short 40,000 hogheads, in consequence of the damage occasioned by the hail storm.

England contains 10,000 leagues of roads, 1,500 leagues of canals, and 1,200 leagues of rail roads. The territory of France is twice more extensive than that of England, and has only 1,500 leagues of roads, 500 leagues of canals and 40 leagues of rail roads.

At a meeting of the National Republicans, of Pittsburg, (Pa.) on the 27th ult., Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency, and William Wirt, late Attorney General, for the Vice Presidency.

Maryland.—The election for electors of the Senate of Maryland, has just taken place, and has resulted in the complete defeat of the Jackson party, who have succeeded in electing only 12 out of 38 Electors.

It is worthy of remark that the number of Stage passengers from the South to the North, which have passed through Raleigh, the present season, is greater than at any preceding period since the last War.

It is stated in the Pendleton Messenger, that Mr. Calhoun has long since declined election to the office which he now holds and has already twice filled.

Rhode Island.—We learn from the Providence Journal that Tristram Burges, and Dutce J. Pearce, Esqrs are rejected from this State to the House of Representatives for the ensuing Congress of the United States.

It is said that a young female, named Dembinska, is at present serving in a regiment of Polish cavalry.

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Chronicle, that it is proposed to raise in that city a company of volunteers to go out in aid of the Poles.

Dismal Swamp Canal.—The Toll Keeper at the Southern lock of the Dismal Swamp Canal, reports 167 vessels having passed through during the month of July, which is loaded with the various products of North Carolina and the adjoining section of Virginia, and bound for Norfolk, Alexandria, Baltimore, &c.—There had been no want of water this season; the navigation in the Canal has been good, and no detention has been experienced by any of the numerous vessels that have passed through.

At the late election of city officers in Charleston, the ticket of the nullifiers has succeeded by a majority of about 100 votes. H. L. Pinckney, who was beaten last year, is again the candidate.

Speaker of the next House.—There is some probability that John Quincy Adams will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It would be highly honorable to the opposition to rally upon Mr. Adams; and if all the opposition members—without clannish distinctions—should unite upon him, his election would be certain. This is a very important consideration.

(N. Y. Com. Ad.) It is stated that the project of a rail road between Baltimore and Washington is matured, and will be speedily executed.

It is ascertained by surveys that the practicable route does not exceed thirty-four miles. The number of passengers by the sixteen coaches, last year, was thirty two thousand five hundred.

Mr. Bulwer has a novel nearly completed, founded, (as he writes) on a very remarkable murder by a very remarkable man, half a century ago, and may be called "Eugene Aram." It will contain a fine portrait of the author from a painting by Pickersgill.

A medical council has been recently held at St. Petersburg, which was attended by 40 physicians. Thirty-eight of them declared it to be their opinion, that the cholera is contagious, and only two maintained the contrary.

Cause of the Poles.—The sum of twenty thousand francs was remitted to Gen. Lafayette by the Packet ship Rhone, which sailed from New York, for Havre, on Saturday last, from the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting held on behalf of the Poles on Monday evening preceding, through James G. Knapp, Esq. their Treasurer.

A letter from Washington states, that on Commodore Elliott's describing to the President of the U. States the courage and filial devotion, which young Blunt displayed in defence of his father at Southampton, against an attack of the banditti, the President forthwith ordered a Midshipman's warrant to be made out for the youth—and it is said he is to be placed under Commodore Elliott.

[Richmond Comp.]

A person in Charleston has refused payment of a duty bond given by him at the Custom House in that city, in order to test the constitutionality of the Tariff Law; & applied to Messrs. Tazewell and McDuffie to defend him. The former gentleman, it is stated, has politely declined, and the latter has undertaken the defence. We are not learned in the law, but we have always been taught to believe (aye, and made to experience,) that when we signed an obligation for the payment of money there was no remedy but to pay it. Furthermore, if the present Tariff Law should be decided by the Court before which this case is to come, to be unconstitutional, will the court also decide that the defendant is discharged from the payment of the whole bond? If it does, then the court will fly in the face of the Constitution, under which Congress unquestionably has power to lay duties.

The Court cannot in conscience decide that the defendant owes nothing to Uncle Sam, and yet we are curious to hear how it will do justice between him, and his debtor, who refuses payment on the plea of Uncle Sam's being an extortioner.—There is no clause in the Constitution which permits the plea of gambling, usury or extortion, in bar of a note or bond given for payment of a sum of money to the U. States. How then can our Charleston Nullifier evade judgment on his bond, or how can the Constitutional question be tested by such an issue?

[Norfolk Herald.]

The Cheraw Republican says, "The amount of property destroyed by the late disastrous freshet, defies all calculation. Both South and East of us, its visitation has been equally calamitous. The planters in our immediate vicinity and on our river, have sustained great, perhaps irreparable losses. These consist not only in the destruction of entire crops, but in the destroying agency of the flood upon the low lands, totally unfitting them for present or future cultivation. The height of our river is unprecedented. It rose upwards of forty feet in the space of 48 hours, and is estimated to have been at least three feet higher than during the memorable freshet of 1795.

THE INSURRECTION IN SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.

We have received, from a source entitled to the most implicit credit, a corrected statement of the names and number of the persons murdered in that most diabolical tragedy—also a list of the names of the Negroes, actors in the bloody scenes, who have been condemned to death. About thirty more remain in jail at Jerusalem, to be tried, of whom probably 12 will suffer the same awful punishment.

A list of names of persons murdered in the county of Southampton, by the negroes, August 22d. 1831.

Joseph Travis, wife and three children 5; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, Hartwell Peebles and Sarah Newsum 3; Mrs. Piety Reese and son William 2; Trajan Doyal 1; Henry Bryant, wife & child and wife's mother 4; Mrs. Catharine Whitehead, her son Richard, four daughters and grand child 7; Salathiel Francis 1;

Nathan'l Francis's Overseer and two children 3; John T. Barrow and George Vaughan 2; Mrs. Levi Waller and ten children 11; Mr. Wm. Williams, wife and two boys 4; Mrs. Caswell Worrell and child 2; Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, Ann Eliza Vaughan and son Arthur, 8; Mrs. John R. Williams and child 2; Mrs. Jacob Williams and three children and Edwin Drewry, 5. Total 55.

Daniel, belonging to Richard Porter, to be executed 5th Sept. and Jack, belonging to Caty Whitehead, to be executed 12th.—Removed to Richmond—Punishment commuted to transportation, Nathan, Tom and Davy, belonging to Nath'l Francis; Hardy and Isham, belonging to Ben'n Edwards, and Isaac, belonging to Geo. H. Charlton, to be executed 20th—but recommended to mercy. Andrew, belonging to Caty Whitehead, executed 12th. Moses, belonging to Thomas Barrow, executed 5th. Davy, belonging to Elizabeth Turner, executed 12th. Curtis & Stephen, belonging to Thomas Ridley, executed 12th. Hack, belonging to Joseph Travis, executed 9th. Sam, belonging to Nath'l Francis, do. Nelson, belonging to Jacob Williams, do. Davy, belonging to Levi Waller, do. Nat, belonging to Ed. Turner's Est. do. Jack, belonging to William Reese, executed 12th. Dred, belonging to Nath'l Francis, do. Nathan, belonging to Ben'n Blunt, do.

Incendiary Publications.—The last Tarborough Free Press says, a letter from a gentleman in Washington City, dated 29th ult. to the Postmaster at this place, says:

"An incendiary paper, 'The Liberator,' is circulated openly among the free blacks of this city; and if you will search, it is very probable you will find it among the slaves of your county. It is published in Boston or Philadelphia by a white man, with the avowed purpose of inciting rebellion in the South; and I am informed, is to be carried through your country by secret agents, who are to come amongst you under the pretext of peddling, &c. Keep a sharp look out for these villains, and if you catch them, let all that is sacred you ought to do, be to execute them. Diffuse this amongst whom it may concern."

The Chesetts Journal makes the following statement, too seriously affecting the character of the office-holders in Boston to have been made without sufficient foundation: "In consequence of a schism in the Boston Custom House, the fact has come out that the officers appointed by Jackson and his agents have had a percentage (five dollars per month) deducted from their salaries to form a fund for newspapers and elections. The same contributions are made (we have not a doubt) from federal salaries in Maine, and will (if any thing can) give that State to Jackson at the approaching election."

"For our own part we cannot resist the belief that our Government is now the most corrupt in the world, and there is as much and as rank corruption in the Boston Custom House alone, as in any government of Europe. Such viperous enemies do we cherish in our own bosom."

Churches in the U. States in 1831.—It has been ascertained that there are now in the United States, more than 12,000 churches. The principal religious denominations are Baptists and Methodists, who have together 4484 churches; the Presbyterians have 1472 churches; the Congregationalists have 1381 churches; the Episcopalians are also numerous, and have 922 churches; the Roman Catholics have 784 churches; the Dutch Reformed 602 churches; the Friends have 462 societies; the Universalists have 298 churches; the Lutherans have 240 churches; the Unitarians have 127 churches; the Jews have 96 Synagogues; the Calvinistic Baptists have 84 churches; the Swedenborgians have 73 churches; and the Moravians 56 churches. [Boston Cour.]

The following appears as an advertisement in the Philadelphia National Gazette:

One hundred miles per hour.—Important original invention for transporting the U. States' mail with complete security and unexampled despatch.

A model exhibiting the principle on which the United States' mail may be conveyed without exposure to the depredation of robbers, and at

the rate of one hundred miles per hour, is now offered for the inspection of the public by the inventor, James Spicer, at the N. E. corner of Race and Twelfth streets. As all are interested in the safe and speedy transportation of the mail, all are invited to examine this model, (free of charge) when the principle and its application to this most important object will be clearly explained.

Claims on France.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette says that the 5,250,000 dollars, which France has by treaty agreed to pay in full satisfaction of the claims of our merchants for spoliation, will probably give but a small percentage upon the actual amount of the claim. The capture, plunder, and wanton destruction of American ships, and merchandise by the French, were estimated some years ago, by the late Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia, at fifty millions of dollars; to wit—twenty millions under the orders of the Directory and their agents, and thirty millions during the imperial reign of Bonaparte. These estimates were made with great care, by a well informed and judicious merchant, and probably approach the truth.

MARRIED.

In this County on the 15th, by the Rev. Jas. Dey, Joseph H. Pool, Esq. Attorney at Law, of this town, to Miss Ann E. Proctor, daughter of the late Samuel Proctor, Esq. of Camden County.

At the Lake Drummond Hotel on Sunday the 18th inst. by Willie M'Pherson, Esq. Mr. James D. B. Coar to Miss Mary Baines, all of Norfolk, Va.

At the same place on the 25th, by the same, Mr. Joseph M. Freeman to Miss Mary Ann Clarico, oldest daughter of Mr. Jos. Clarico, dec. of Norfolk.

OBITUARY.

COMMUNICATED.
Mrs. Mary Bond, of Edenburg, departed this life on the 11th inst. in the 64th year of her age—She has left a number of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss. Mrs. B. was for a number of years a member of the Baptist Church, and she has proved to the world by her Godly walk and pious conversation, that she was a disciple of Christ, and was in possession of the love of great price. Although her last illness was excruciating, yet she bore it with patience and Christian fortitude. She was asked if she was alarmed at death, and answered (with composure) not at all, as she was looking affectionately on her dear children she bid adieu to this world of sorrow and fell asleep in the arms of her Saviour. Died in this town on Monday the 19th Mr. James Noble, aged 31 years, formerly of Portland, (Me.) but for several years a resident of this place.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.
Schr. Sophia & Eliza, Sloucom, from Marielagante, with molasses to Tisdale and Fearling.
"Julian, Hobbs, from N. York, via D. S. Canal in ballast.

SAILED.
Brig Flora, Simpson, for New York, with merchandise.
Schr. Olive, Davis, for Dighton, with corn.
Sloop Independence, Bray, for N. Y. via D. S. Canal, with corn, wheat, flaxseed, &c.

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the above business at his shop opposite his residence; and having employed some first rate workmen, he flatters himself that all work in his line as respects durability, fashion and neatness, will be executed to the entire satisfaction of his customers, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in this section of country. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Sept. 29.

John Hinds.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Camden County, a negro man calling himself JOSHUA WOOD, who says he is free and a native of Isle of Wight county, Va. Said negro is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather light complexioned. Should he be a slave, the owner will do well to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
BOWDEN KELLUM, Jailor.
Sept. 29.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls.	cts.	dls.	cts.
Bacon, per lb.	10	a	11	
Beef, mess bbl.	12			
fresh	3			
Butter,	25			
Beeswax,	20			
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.	1	50		
Apple,	45	a	50	
Peach,	70			
Gin, Holland,	1	25		
Country,	45	a	50	
Rum, West-India,	91	a	100	
New-England,	38	a	40	
Whiskey,	37			
Corn, bbl.	2	50	a	3 00
Wheat, bush.	70	a	75	
Coffee, lb.	11	a	13	
Cotton, do. none				
Chocolate,	18	a	20	
Candles, sperm	28			
mould	15			
dipt,	12			
Cheese,	10			
Cordage, cwt.	14			
Flour, super. old, bbl.	6	00		
superfine, new,	6	50	a	7 00
fine	5	00		
Flax,	7			
Flaxseed, bush.	1	12	a	12 in demand
Iron, bar English	4			
Russia & Sweeds	5			
Lard, lb.	10			
Meal, bush.	75	a	87	
Molasses, gal.	28	a	30	
Oil, sperm	1	00		
linseed	1	25		
fish	50			
Pork, prime bbl.	12	00	a	12 50
mess	16	00	a	17 00
cargo,	10	50		
Powder,	6	00		
Sugar, loaf	18	a	20	
lump	15	a	18	
brown	7	a	10	
Salt, Turke Island	50	a		
Liverpool	none			
States, W. O. hhd.	15	00	a	15 in demand
R. O. do.	10	00		
W. O. bbl.	6	00		
Heading, hhd.	20	00		
Steel, German	15			
Eag. blistered	8			
Shot,	2	00		
Tar, bbl.	1	25		
Turpentine,	1	62		
spirits	62			
Rosin,				
Rice,	4			
Tea, imperial	1	75		
gunpowder	1	75		
hyson	1	25		
black	1	25		
Tallow,	8	a	10	
Tobacco, plug	10	a	15	
Wine, Madeira	2	00	a	3 00
Teneriffe,	1	75		
Malaga,	1	00		
Lisbon,	1	75		
Scuppernong,	50			

At New-York, Sept. 21.

Coffee—10 a 13. Cotton—8 a 12.
Flour—superfine, 5 25 a 5 62.
Corn—southern, 68 a 70.
Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 17 a 1 18
States—W. O. pipe, 52 a 54.
Heading—W. O. 43 a 45.
Hoops—30 a 35.
Shingles—cypress, 3 50 a
Molasses—25 a 32
Tar—1 37 a 1 50. Pitch—1 50.
Rosin—1 12 a 1 62.
Turpentine—soft, 2 25.

At Charleston, Sept. 19.

Corn—56 a 63. Peas 46.
Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of 4 bushels 1 45 a 1 55; in bulk, 32 cts; Turks Island 50.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A four or five days Meeting will be held at the Baptist Church at Shiloh, Camden Co. commencing on the Thursday before the third Lord's day in October. The attendance of the ministering brethren is most affectionately requested; & the brethren and people generally would confer a favor to the cause by their attendance.
EVAN FORBES.
Sept. 29.

PINE WOOD.

THE Virginia & North Carolina Transportation Company wish to contract for a supply of good, seasoned, split PITCH PINE WOOD, free from projecting knots, to be delivered about 25 to 40 cords per week at some convenient landing on Pasquotank River. Applications making known the terms may be made by letter to
ROBT SOUTTER,
Agent V. & N. C. T. Co.
Norfolk, Sept. 1.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber with a view of giving to his customers every article of DRY GOODS in his line, on the lowest terms, and of the best quality, has again this fall imported direct to this place such articles as cannot be advantageously bought in this country, and now has the pleasure of informing the public that he has received the following seasonable Goods, a part of them imported in the ship Jefferson from Liverpool

—VIZ:—
6 bales white napp'd Cottons,
4 do red and white Flannels,
6 do Rose, point & dufil Blankets,
2 do Green & printed Baize,
3 do Kidderminster and Venetian Carpeting,
1 do Brussels do & Hearth Rugs,
1 do Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
1 do Blue forest Cloths,
2 Cases Bombazets and col'd. Circassians,
1 do Black Bombazines,
6 do Common and super printed Calicoes,
1 do Worsted Hosiery,
1 do Genuine Hardham's No. 9 Saff,
4 do Dunstables, new style, and 30 packages Domestic Goods, comprising Sattinets, brown and bleached Shirtings, checks and Plaids &c. All of which will be sold at a very small advance. Country dealers who do not visit the Northern Cities will do well to call and examine the assortment.

William Francis,
Head of Market Square, Norfolk.
Sept. 19.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Elliott & Cobb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those persons indebted to the said concern will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to Thos. R. Cobb who is authorized to settle accounts connected with the concern.

William Elliott,
Thos. R. Cobb.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 16.—29.

M. RUSSELL

Has just received
FRESH Lemon Syrup and Soda Powders, Sulphur, Cream of Tartar, Mace, ground Cinnamon and Nutmegs, which will be sold low.
Sept. 29.

For Rent.

The house recently occupied by Capt. Dan'l Simpson and next to that at present occupied by Miles White. For terms apply to
C. C. Green.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 29.

State of North Carolina,

Camden County:
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1831.

Gideon C. Marchant } Attachment.
vs.
Malachi Perkins. }

Levied in the hands of Caleb Perkins and Ambrose Walston on the 2d day of February, 1831, (there being no property of defendant found to levy "on) as per garnishment enclosed."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malachi Perkins is not an inhabitant of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for six weeks, that unless he appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court-House in Camden, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso against him and adjudged accordingly.
Teste, M. S. LEWIS, c. c. c.
Aug. 31. price 50.

Books & Stationary,

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand an assortment of these articles, consisting of
Paper, Ink, Quills, Inkstands, Sandboxes, Wafers, Slate and Lead Pencils, &c.
Which will be sold cheap for cash.
Malachi Russell.
June 16.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED

From New York and now opening,
a new and very desirable assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Suitable for the present, and approaching season:

Painted, jackonet, mull and Swiss Muslins,
Plain and fig'd book do.
Calicoes and Ginghams,
French Lawns and Cambricks,
Jackonet Muslin Robes,
Gro de Nap Silks and Pongee,
Bl'k Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Brown Silks and White Sattin,
Blue, green and pink Florence Silks,
Green, purple and changeable Merceine Silks,
Areopen Crapes, assorted colors,
Fine chintz bordered Handk'ls,
Embroidered poplin do.
Crape and Brazilian do.
Needle-worked Cuffs,
Double Collarets and Pillereens,
Tamboured Collars,
Linen cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Colored bordered do.
Bandanna and fancy cotton do.
Fine bordered book muslin do.
Checked muslin do.
Ladies' ribbon Cravats,
Ribbons, Gloves and silk Mitts,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Brown do. do.
Plaid and striped Homespun,
And a great variety of goods suitable for men's wear.
Leghorn Bonnets,
Dunstable, of the newest fashion and some very low,
Navarino Bonnets,
Amaranth do.
Bl'k English water proof Navarinos
Bl'k and col'd silk Bonnets.

SHOES.

Ladies' Prunelle Shoes and Slippers
Do. morocco do. do.
Children's and Misses' morocco and leather Boots and Slippers,
Mens' calf nailed Shoes,
Do. Brogans, sewed do.
Do. coarse Brogans and Shoes,
Womens' leather Shoes.

HATS.

Mens' bl'k Hats, fashionable shape
White & bl'k Hats, selling very low
Bl'k wool Hats, & white low crown
ed do. Boys' Caps.

Groceries.

New wheat superfine Flour, in bbl and half bbls.
Mess, prime and cargo Pork,
Coffee, Sugar and Molasses,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar, Pepper and Pimento,
Soap, Candles, Copperas and Indigo
Nails, bar and round Iron,
Salt in sacks and Turke Island do.
N. E. Rum, Whiskey and A. Brandy,
And a few gallons 12 years old Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.
White Lead and paint Oil,
Lamp Oil and window Glass,
And many other articles too numerous to mention. These together with the stock on hand renders the assortment very extensive, all of which will be sold very low for cash, country produce, notes, or on any other accommodating terms.

Wm. T. Bryant.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 15, 1831.

RUNAWAY

FROM the subscriber a negro woman named JANE, rather tall, dark complexion and blind in the left eye. She was hired some months since by the subscriber of Mr. Messenger of this place, and is probably lurking about the town or its vicinity.

All persons are warned against harboring or employing the said negro under the severest penalties of the law.

Elizabeth Lloyd.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 1.

MOLASSES.

WE have just received per the schr. John Bartlit, one hundred and eight hhd. the quality of which is very good.

H. N. & T. P. Williams.
August 4.

CRACKERS.

Two barrels of fresh butter and water crackers just received and for sale by
M. RUSSELL.
Sept. 1,

35 bbls. fresh ground superfine flour. For sale by
Miles White.
Elizabeth City, 6th mo. 14th, 1831.

BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.
A few copies of Bishop Raven-scroft's Works, in 2 vols. just published. Price \$5 in boards and \$5 50 in sheep.
Discourses on Immersion and Infant Baptism; by the Rev. A. Em-pie, D. D. President of William and Mary College, and Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. Price 50 cents.
The Churchman's Almanac for 1831. Price 10 cents.
March 17.

TERMS.

No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and ar-rearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.
Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.
No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.
Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be filed.

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds, neatly executed here.

or tan still, hab a bressure upon he head an' shoulders which de Bozard Rock no hol a candle to 'em! What you tink now?—guess you know something you neber knowed afore.

You all see dis bag I got here?—He hold de nitrous oxygum gas which I'm gwoin to gib you soon as I tell what he is. He compose, 'cording to Doctor Henry, ob nitrogum and oxygum in a 'riety ob portions; you breade each ob dese ingredients by heseff, an' I guess you no feel any de better for it, but take him in he present conboud state an' he perfectly innocuent, only he make some folks belave heseff more like a fool den noting else; he suppose de 'riety ob pas-hums 'longing to the subjec—if you in lob, you soon let us know him—if you feel pugmations, you make fis'ly 'bout same like flails—so, now I tell you, min' what you gwoin to do.

Isam, you take him? You take him Cudjo? You, Bill Dabis? Nobo-ly gwoin to take him? What you all come here for den—you come here to make dis respectable assembly go home without knowin' notin? You take him Dina?

Dina, (blushing) I take him if you tink I no act bad.

Golly! I no guarantee you any thing, but Pomp an' I hole you when you 'gin to be stropulous. Now, my hearers, you will see de effects ob de nitrous oxygum gas upon de Intellect ob dis subjec. For why you eben your mous so wide Miss Dina? Koo gwoin to put my head in him. Dere—now you take him—you get intox-umcate 'nough, I know. Pomp! 'tan crose by me, dont you see she 'gin to git stropulous? Poll de bag 'way now—pull like de debble—why you no pull, nigger? Dere, now let her do just same like she please.

Dina (looking wildly round the room and singing.)

"Oh! no we neber menshum him, He name is neber heard—

Ha! ha! I guess some folk tink heseff mooghty smart. Joe! you no treat me in dat way 'gin; I hab too much 'spect for my cracter—an' you know I hab—so dont come 'gin cut-ting your shaines 'bout me, you know you bin scandelin me afore Bina Jones! Ha! ha! you tink you smart, do you—(sings.)

"Fall not in lob, brack gals beware O neber fall in lob; You'd better had monies—you guess where, Den ebber fall in lob!"

(Gives a desperate spring into the air and alights in the midst of the audience, causing great excitement among dunstables, bishops and friz-ettes.)

Hope nobody hurt dare? (contin-ues the lecturer.) Sometimes dey git so 'stropulous, dat de great Her-cumbous heseff no hol 'em. She quite well now—take your seat Miss Dina, Now, Sambo, you say you like to take him? Come forward den—guess we better tie you wid a rope, for I no like de look ob de 'orgum be-lyne you ear. Pomp! you 'tan ready to hole he arm when he go to strike me. Now, Sambo, open your mous, dare, now you got him; 'tan close by me; Pomp, now pull him away while I go 'tan out yonder.—Take care yourself, ladies an' geplin.

(Pomp tears the bag from Sambo, who in return, knocks him over the pating.)

Sambo—Now is de winter of our discom-ent; Made glorious summer by dat sum of New An' all de crowds dat lower abob our head;

Be in bottom ob de oshum beried; Now be our brows crowded wid victori-ous wreaths,

And—Lubly Rosa, Sambo come, Don't you hear de banja, Tum, tum, tum—

You look at me so, you brack niger! wid you two eyes same like two tea-cup in a mud hole. Shut up your mous—you tink I dont know what you comed here for? You see dat gal out yonder? You make dis-als ob marriage to her, but she no hab you! Let me get hole you wool, you brack rascal!

"My voice is still for war."

(Makes an assault upon the crowd pell-mell—helter-skelter—cries of the wounded, demolition of a galvanic battery—sad work among the chemical apparatus—explosion of a gas pipe. The whole concluding with a triumphant escort to the watch-

house by the guardians of the night.)

WISHING FOR DEATH.

The habit of avoiding personal danger or the instinct that leads to the preservation of life, is so strong, that persons who are resolved on su-icide sometimes conduct it in a very ludicrous manner, under the fear of that death which they are desirous of procuring.

We have heard a story of a coun-tryman, who had made up his mind to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and only waited until he had settled in his mind the most comfortable way of dying. Not being able readily to agree with himself on this important point, he informed a neighbor of his, whom he met with an axe on his shoulder, that he was resolved upon death, and would take it as a great favor if he would assist him in the accomplishment of his purpose. His neighbor being willing to humor the candidate for a change of worlds, told him he was just going into the woods to chopping, and that if he would ac-company him he would fell a tree upon him, and put an end to his life with very little trouble.

"I'm very much obliged to you," said the weary-of-the-world, and con-sider myself bound to you for life.—"I'll go and be killed directly."

Accordingly he followed the axe-man to the woods. A tree was cho-sen, and he was directed where to stand, so as to receive the full force of its fall. He fixed himself on the spot, folded his arms, and prepared to await the event.

The chopper began to lay on with vigorous blows while the death's candidate kept his eye upon the top of the tree, to see when it would fall. He stood very composed for a while; but at length began to appear uneasy and not perfectly satisfied with his prospects. And while the axe-man seemed to him to redouble his blows, winking and winking; he thought he perceived the tree begin to nod, and that the next moment would be his last. The cold sweat began to issue from his skin—his limbs trem-bled—he could stand it no longer! He took to flight and never looked behind him until he had got at least forty rods, when he ventured to stop. He was pursued by the axe-man, who on coming up, asked him why he ran away.

"Oh," said he, "I was afraid if I staid, there I should be killed."

"I thought," returned the chop-per, "you came on purpose to be killed!"

"Ah, true," said the man with great simplicity, "but I forgot that. Oh how I tremble! If I'd staid there a minute longer, I should have been a dead man. What a crash it made when it fell!"

"Crash! why the tree is standing yet. I merely chopped it with the head of the axe."

"With the head of the axe! do you say? O you cheating rascal! but I'll never trust you to kill me again, I'll be hanged if I do."

Some happy fellow, by a pleasant fire side, with "his wife and the rest of his children" about him, has leas-ured in the London Times, the follow-ing piece of advice to witless Bach-elors. It is a voice of contentment and counsel, from the other shore of the matrimonial Rubicon. Benedicts—hear Ye!

"To the unmarried.—Of all the grat-ifications human nature can enjoy, and of all the delight it is formed to impart, none is equal to that which springs from a long tried and mutu-al affection. The happiness which arises from conjugal felicity is capa-ble of withstanding the attacks of time, grows vigorous in age, and ani-mates the heart with pleasure and delight when the vital fluid can scarcely force a passage thro' it.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife, let him be ever so frugal, industrious, or successful, and it avails nothing if she is unfaith-ful to this trust, or profusely squan-ders in pleasure or dissipation, those sums which toil and application gain-ed; but if she unites in mutual en-deavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what con-fidence will he resort either to his merchandise or farm—fly over lands—sail upon the sea—meet difficulty and encounter dangers—if he knows that it is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be re-

warded by the sweets of home? How delightful it is to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to smooth the solitary house of grief and pain? Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of any man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for months of darkness no sympathising partner is prepared.

Prudence and foresight can nei-ther ward off the stroke of disease, nor prevent the calamities which are ordained by Heaven. Affluence can not purchase release from pain, nor tenderness cool a fever in the blood; a heart ready to sympathise with tender drops of compassion; and a life that is absolutely bound up in his; and as enjoyment derives additional relish from anticipation, so misery loses the poignancy of its barb in the bosom formed for sympathetic kind-ness."

Pronunciation.—Some weeks ago, an article appeared in the N. Y. Cour-ier, purporting to be a letter from a Frenchman, describing the difficul-ty he had in learning to pronounce the English language. The words which he pointed out as giving him the greatest difficulty, were those ending in -o-u-g-h, and truly the varie-ty of pronunciation of which those four letters are susceptible, is enough to puzzle any foreigner. He tells us, that on his passage from France, the captain said the sea was ruff, and as this word was spelt r-o-u-g-h, he could not imagine, that putting t h before it could alter the pronuncia-tion. He found however, that when he proposed to a friend, to walk, thruf Washington Square, he was not comprehended, and was given to un-derstand that he should say throo. Supposing that this second pronun-ciation was the true one, for words of the same termination, he made the company at a dinner table look about them in a very laughing manner be-cause he asked for a slice of ham to be cut next the hoo. There again he was told that h-o-u-g-h was pronounced hook, but this new pronunciation did not answer for the next case where o-u-g-h occurred, for in speak-ing he called it dock. Being set right again, upon this word, he heard a lady cough, when, by way of showing her how apt a scholar he was, he remarked to her that she had a very bad koo. This error was then corrected, so that when he took oc-casion to say that the meat on the table was tender, he said, it is not toff. Here he was again put right, when he found himself back again upon the captain's original pronun-ciation, an observance of which, led him to excite the astonishment of a man ploughing in a field, by asking him if that was not a pluff which he was turning up the earth with.

Who could imagine that any lan-guage should be so pronounced, as to permit four letters to have five dis-tinct sounds. And yet we see o-u-g-h pronounced uff—oo—ock—o—off. Is it any wonder then, that foreigners should be so annoyed in learning English? [Phil. Gaz.]

Singular Incident.—Several years ago, there was a charity sermon given out to be preached one Sabbath evening in a dissenting chapel at a sea port town of the west of Eng-land. When the preacher ascended the pulpit he thus addressed his hearers. "My brethren, before pro-ceeding to the duties of this evening, allow me to relate a short anecdote. Many years have now elapsed since I was last within the walls of this house. Upon that evening the pas-tor of the congregation (of which many now present must have formed a part) addressed his hearers for the same benevolent purpose, as that for which I am now about to appeal to you. Amongst the hearers came three evil disposed young men, with the intention not only of scoffing at the Minister of God, but with their pockets filled with stones, for the purpose of assailing him. After the Minister had spoken a few sentences, one of the three said, '—him, let us be at him now;' but the second re-plied, 'no, stop till we hear what he makes of this point.' The Minister went on for some time when the second said, 'We've heard enough now, throw!' but the third inter-fered, saying, 'He's not so foolish as I expected, let us hear him out.' The preacher concluded his discourse without being interrupted, and then

went home amidst the blessings of his hearers, and with the approbation of God in his heart. Now mark me, my brethren—of those three young men, one of them was executed a few months ago at Newgate for forgery; the second at this moment lies under sentence of death in the gaol of this city for murder; the other, continued the Minister with great emotion, "the third through the in-finite goodness of God is even now about to address you, listen unto him."

Moral and Religious.

INFIDELITY.

It is an awful commentary on the doctrine of infidelity, that its most strenuous supporters have, either miserably falsified their sentiments in the moment of trial, or terminated their existence in obscurity and utter wretchedness. The gifted au-thor of the "Age of Reason" passed the last years of his life in a manner, which the meanest slave that ever trembled be-neath the lash of the taskmaster could have no cause to envy. Rousseau might indeed, he pointed out as in some degree an exception—but it is well known, that the enthusiastic philosopher was a miser-able and disappointed man. He met death it is true, with something like calin-ness. But he had no pure and beautiful hope beyond the perishing things of the natural world. He loved the works of God for their exceeding beauty, not for manifestations of an overruling intelli-gence. Life had become a burthen to him, but his spirit recoiled at the damp-ness and silence of the sepulchre—the cold unbroken sleep and the slow wast-ing away of mortality. He perished a worshipper of that beauty which but faintly shadows forth the unimaginable glory of its creator. At the closing hour of the day, when the broad west was glow-ing like the gates of paradise, and the vine-clad hills of his beautiful land were bathing in the rich light of sunset, the philosopher departed. The last glance of his blazing eye was to him an everlast-ing farewell to existence—the last home-age of a prodigal intellect to holiness and beauty. The blackness of darkness was before him—the valley of the shadow of death was to him unescapable and eter-nal—the better land beyond it was shrouded from his vision.

PRE-SERMON.

I, your friend, apostle, in his epis-tle to the Romans, makes use of the following language, in his annotation of the most important and most glo-rious truth, which can ever engage the attention of man, "The Gospel is the power of God unto Salvation." Now my friends, it appears to me very plain, that if we can ascertain what that power is, to which Paul alludes, we shall have ascertained what the gospel is. We know when we do right and when we do wrong,—how do we know these things? Is it by any process of reasoning? Not always, and when it is, we approve the right and condemn the wrong. What brings the mind to this approval or con-demnation? It is the "power of God." It can be no other than a spiritual power affecting the mind of man—and it is this, when its "still small voice is obeyed, that saves from all sin and misery." And thus it is that "the gospel is the power of God unto salvation." It is the im-press of the Divinity upon our hearts, guiding us to all good, and this is Salva-tion. This is the Gospel. The learned say that *gospel* means *good news*. This "power of God" must be the best news then that can visit the soul of man, for it is heavenly, and its object is to make ev-ery mind happy, now and forever, upon which it has its due influence. O! my friends, in silent waiting let this heavenly news, this "power of God," this Gospel, fall upon your spirits—bless and to save.

To be "marked for death," to see the last and dropping from the glass, and to feel that you are becoming part and parcel with the inanimate things around you, is appalling—and the bitterness of the thought is increased by the consciousness that though "dull of strength," and able to grapple with a host of human foes, yet the cold hand of the fell destroyer is to be laid upon you, and health and strength and light and life are to be extinguished at once, without one hopeful effort, with-out one grasp upon the strong arm that is reached forth to crush you. These sensations are eminently felt in cases of extraordinary severity of weather at sea, when the winds and the waves have ob-tained the mastery, and those at whose touch the ship had veered "like a thing of life," give over efforts, and confess their impotence. Such a state of sus-pense, such a fearful looking for of death, hundreds of those who 'go down upon the sea in ships' have experienced and entertained—but appalling as the scene is, there is an additional horror to other dangers when that of fire is added.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Those who love sleep more than their business, when they should love it only in order to their business, expose themselves to a great deal of sin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Minerva.
Cuffee's Lecture

ON THE NITROUS OXYDE GAS.

You ladies and geplin what tended my last lechum got some idee ob what brack folks skull made ob; so I guess you dont want to know no more about dat; so I'm gwoin to touch dis ebenin on de qualumties ob Nitous oxygum gas: so, I susquest your 'ticular attentshum, to what I'm gwoin to say. None ob you don't know noting about kimistry, so, in de fus place afore I go no furdur, I must tell you dat it is a science what animalizes natur, an' lets us know de denonant parts ob every thing ob our kind. Now you tink de Temperance Sachety line out de der arduant spirit poison, or not if he no understan' kimistry? You tink he no animalize him, an' show you how much alcohol you drink when you take you grog afore breakfast? I guess you tink so. I tell you what, my friends, if you all understood kim-istry as well as I do, you'd not be tanning round Sam Tomson's coun-ter, taking your julsib pon a empty stomach, same like white geplin, who hab no more excretion den Sam Patch who jump two tousand feet in de riher, an' at last no com up 'gin. Well—kimistry, now you know what he is, who you tink ob him? You look at de latnosspear you breade—you call him air; I tell you he no such ting, he composed ob sebenty two tousand tuns ob oxygum, twenty eight tousand tuns ob nitro-gum, an' a bag-head full ob carbom-ic acid gas; an' ebvery man dat walk